

Wilson says even ordinary military and naval maneuvers will be dispensed with during alien law negotiations.

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME 15.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1913.

NUMBER 104.

LEGISLATURE AWAITS VETO OF GOVERNOR

Expected That Executive Displeasure at Penal Code Will Be Received Today; Sufficient Vote to Nullify It.

FRISCO AND ROADS BILLS IN BALANCE

Wells-Fargo Tax, Red Light and Marriage and Divorce Bills Out of Conference; \$200 for Gosper Funeral

PHOENIX, May 15.—The legislature today took a breathing spell awaiting a veto message from Gov. Hunt on the Penal code. The session convened about noon and spent the day attempting to settle disputes over bills now in conference.

Indications are that the veto will go over to the session at noon tomorrow and disposition of the same will be prompt, insuring an adjustment by tomorrow night. Fully ten members are already on the way to their homes but enough remain in both houses to assure a two-thirds vote to nullify Hunt's veto. The veto will be of considerable length and will be used as a campaign card in election when an amendment to the constitution for abolishment of capital punishment is to be submitted to the people.

Out of conference today the Wells-Fargo company State tax was increased from 5 per cent of earnings to 6 per cent; the red light bill was agreed on and provides that incorporated cities may establish restricted districts; marriage and divorce laws as sought to be amended by Culliff, failed of passage. It being discovered that the bill he was urging was not as supposed in the exact form of the uniform legislation conference law but was a law with amendments which Culliff supported at conference but which were rejected. By action of the house the old statutes will hold over.

The Frisco Fair bill, which passed the house, was amended in the senate providing for \$50,000 for Frisco and \$25,000 for San Diego, but the house refused to accept such and tonight both bills have been lost, although an effort to revive the Frisco appropriation will be attempted tomorrow. Objection of Wood, of Yavapai on the question of unanimous consent has apparently killed the Lincey bill for a good road bond issue, although like the fair bill, it may only be sleeping tonight to awake tomorrow. The general appropriation commission are still in conference and with the veto, are the only business remaining.

One bill was introduced and passed today. This was a measure urged in a special message from Governor Hunt and was for an appropriation introduced by Senator Hughes for \$200 to defray the burial expense of John J. Gosper, acting governor of Arizona under the Fremont administration, and territorial secretary. Gosper died in a Los Angeles county hospital homeless, penniless and alone yesterday afternoon.

The upper house of the legislature was unable to agree as to the meaning of the agreement entered into last night to consider no further legislation except bills which were in conference before 11 last night. On the interpretation of this agreement rests the fate of the expositions appropriation bill, eight hour law for drug stores, good roads bond bill and other important measures.

The house demanded further conference on the exposition bill, which was refused by a close vote. The conference on the alien land law reached an agreement and the bill will be sent to Governor Hunt, who has announced his intention of signing it.

WARM RECEPTION

Ex Leader of Cubs Gets Welcome in Opening N. Y.—Chi., Game

CHICAGO, May 15.—Frank Chance, erstwhile "Peerless Leader" of the local Nationals, new manager of the N. Y. Americans, lost the opening game of the series to Chicago, 2 to 3. The New York team was warmly greeted when it took the field and friends of Chance cheered the team repeatedly. Today was the first time Chance has gone on the coaching lines at the American league grounds.

BANKERS MEET

SAN DIEGO, May 15.—Six hundred delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the California Bankers' association visited the site of the California-Panama exposition today. With one exception the attendance is the largest in the history of the association.

California Officials Discuss Jap Protests With Secretary Bryan



Left to right: W. J. Bryan, Governor Hiram Johnson and Lieutenant Governor A. J. Wallace.

EX GOVERNOR GOPPER DIES IN POVERTY

LOS ANGELES, May 15.—John J. Gosper, former territorial governor of Arizona, secretary of state of Nebraska and an officer in the civil war died yesterday in poverty. He was a charity patient at the county hospital and was 71 years old. Gosper was secretary of state from 1879 to 1881, when Gen. Fremont was governor of the territory and succeeded to the governor's office for a few months, following Fremont.

GOOD ROADS IN BALANCE

Supporters of Bill Are Urged to Telegraph Their Representatives; Today Will Settle Fate of Measure.

PHOENIX, May 15.—(Special)—House bill 25, providing for submission to a vote of by the people on an amendment to the state constitution making the limit of state bond issues 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the state will be killed in the senate for want of attention unless good road advocates over the state act by wire in urging the senate to give the bill consideration. A majority of the senate favor the passage of the bill, but the rules places the measure at the mercy of a minority, who are blocking its passage.

That the good road advocates should act is stated for the reason that if the constitutional amendment is voted the next session of the legislature will be asked to raise a law submitting to the people the question of voting bonds for good road construction. Twice have the county supervisors of the state during the past year endorsed the bill now before the senate and in addition all the chambers of commerce and boards of trade of the state have urged the passage of the bill. In the face of these endorsements Culliff and Woods, of Yavapai and Roberts, of Cochise, refused to agree to the bill coming to a vote.

It is said if a vote on the bill can be secured it will pass the senate tomorrow being the last day of the session telegrams, if to be of any value in the fight for the bill, should reach the senators during the morning. It is possible however that the house will hold in session till Saturday if, by doing so, the bill can be saved. The committee of good road members of the legislature who called on your correspondent tonight said: "Send a C. Q. D. distress call to the people of the state to come to our rescue with a telegram to their representatives and the bill may be saved. Good roads for Arizona hangs in the balance tonight."

DOUBLE LIFE

Chicago Man Was Seen One Day and Lawyer the Next.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Interesting evidence of operations of Charles DeLavender, alleged leader of a clairvoyant ring, now under investigation, was presented today. According to State's Attorney Hoynes, DeLavender led a dual existence, posing as a lawyer and operating as a seer. As a lawyer he is alleged to have directed his victims to consult a seer. He is then said to have disguised himself and appeared as a seer and was thus able to make surprising disclosures to his victims.

WASHINGTON TO SUPPORT CALIFORNIA IS BELIEF

Although No Definite Announcement is Made Action of Administration Implies That Alien Bill Will Be Upheld; Further Japanese Protests are Expected in Near Future

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Further protests from the Japanese government in support of its protest against California land legislation was the forecast today when Viscount Chinda, after being informally informed of Gov. Johnson's intention to sign the bill, called twice at the state department to inquire when the governor would probably sign. After the ambassador's first visit Acting Secretary Moore went to the White House and spent half an hour discussing the situation with the president. It is understood Moore was able to throw but little light on Johnson's intentions when he saw the ambassador later. Chinda's calls gave rise to the impression in official circles that Japan is not inclined to delay publishing its protest and another formal communication will probably be forthcoming as soon as the California bill is actually signed.

Meantime, the president, in a preliminary way, at least, has been discussing with Moore the course to be pursued in framing a reply to the original protest. The subject will come before a cabinet meeting tomorrow, but the answer may not be immediate unless the Japanese government is insistent. On the contrary, it is known that the president is disposed to proceed with much deliberation as diplomatic usage will permit.

Though Johnson made a strong impression on the administration by presentation of various acts and proposed legislation of a national character, tending to commit the government to a general policy of discrimination against yellow races, it is declared to be injected no new suggestion into the controversy as officials of the state department have only to consider the points already made in continuing diplomatic negotiations. Free Wilson is determined that no warships or troops shall be moved or anything resembling a military or naval demonstration be carried on by the United States while diplomatic negotiations with Japan over California land legislation is in progress, so that no alarming interpretation may be placed on even ordinary movements of army and navy.

RADICALS ACTIVE

TORIO, May 15.—The announcement that Johnson would sign the alien land bill has again aroused the radicals, some of whom have seized the occasion to denounce the government policy. They describe the legislation as inhuman and oppressive and ask if the spirit represented by Lincoln, Washington, and the status of liberty no longer exists.

FEDERAL OWNED BIG MEXICAN R.R. FOR ALASKA LOAN SECURED

Is Favored by Secretary Lane; Believes Great Natural Resources Can Be Developed in No Other Way.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Lane, of the interior department, placed himself on record today as favoring a railway system in Alaska, constructed, owned and operated by the government. "Governmental ownership of railways in Alaska," he said, "seems to me, will most certainly make for its lasting welfare."

The secretary expressed his views on the latter, responding to inquiries from Senator Pittman, chairman of the committee on territories, which now has under its control the consideration of bills providing for the construction of a national government railway system in Alaska.

There is but one way to make any country a real part of the world," the secretary wrote, "and that is by the construction of railroads into it. This has been the heart of England's policy in Africa and Russia's policy in Western Asia. I am convinced we should think of Alaska as a land not only of mines and fisheries, but of towns, farms, mills and factories, supporting millions of people."

CAPITAL AND LABOR OUGHT TO AGREE

Secretary of New Cabinet Position in Interest of Labor Gives Out Interview Defining Purpose of Department

CAPITAL IS USELESS WITHOUT LABOR HELP

While Interests of Capital and Labor Are "Mutual" They Are Not "Identical;" Division Effort Is Troublesome

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contains in its issue of today the following interview with Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor:

"Capital and labor are partners. The Department of Labor is to prove a promoter of industrial peace. These are direct quotations from a statement made by Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, relative to the newly organized Federal Department which he controls.

Questions put to Mr. Wilson by the Editor of The Nation's Business, the official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, led to replies clearly defining the opinion of Mr. Wilson as to the great service which the Department of Labor may and can render in the future business affairs of the Nation. Secretary Wilson is a man of peculiar mental sincerity and seriousness and he regards the Department of Labor as being built for all time and not merely as temporary in its influences, or called to deal with transient expedients of adjustments between capital and labor.

Relative to the Department of Labor, Secretary Wilson said: "We have scarcely started; we are in the formative stage; our duties are assigned to us in the organic act. But one of these duties, namely, 'promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States,' is so general in scope, that it will very naturally lead to several lines of endeavor not now anticipated. As for the specific duties assigned to the Department, I regard that as most important which deals with our right to act as a mediator in labor disputes and to appoint conciliators; if I may so, describe them. This is what makes me feel that the Department of Labor is intended to promote industrial peace. I see in the scope of the Department a future of service that will undoubtedly cause it to be ranked high in the opinion of the nation.

Capital and labor are partners. Capital without labor is ineffective. Labor without capital is idle. Capital is an inanimate thing. It represents the accumulation of the unconsumed product of previous labor. On the other hand, capital is the means by which labor can live until the products of its efforts can be realized on. Capital, inanimate thing, can produce nothing except by providing opportunity for labor. Therefore, capital and labor to be effective, must serve each other.

This leads naturally to an important statement, the force of which is sometimes overlooked. As capital and labor each must serve the other, then each must have voice in determining the terms of partnership. It is here that we have had trouble in the past. In our disputes we have confused the meaning of the words mutual and identical. They are mutual in seeking the greatest production by the expenditure of a given amount of effort. It is only when it comes to a division of what has been produced that their interests diverge.

Here is where the opportunity exists in this country for these two mutual interests to sit down in the council chamber of judgment and work out a division that has regard for the proper rights of each. Consequently, I am to my prestige in Europe. Rebel agents are located in the large capitals of Europe with avowed intention of lamping in every way the securing of loans by the Huerta government.

BULE BURIED

NOGALES, May 15.—Impressive ceremonies marked the burial of the Yngui Indian, Chief Bule, who was killed in a battle near Guaymas last Monday. All available state troops were brought together to honor the Indian and five volleys from 3,000 rifles were fired as the flag was lowered.

Chief Bule had led his warriors in the struggle which resulted in driving back the badly demoralized federal army after three days' continual fighting. Bule was shot through the head in the last day of the general fight.



William B. Wilson, Who as Secretary of Labor makes announcement in detail of beliefs and plans he entertains of large importance and interest to labor.

look forward with great assurance to the future of this Department. It must tend toward industrial peace. Mutual understanding depends upon mutual explanations. The duty of this Department will not lie in the direction of deciding difficult questions, but rather in the direction of bringing together those whose interests are mutual and who will therefore gain by being brought together.

It seems wise for me to emphasize that this Department is not bound to favor any and every scheme that may be brought under its notice. As I said before we are not to decide; we are to bring together. The Department is not built for today. It is built for all time and therefore must plan, not merely for the immediate gain, but also for the permanent welfare of the workers.

Problem of Labor Equivalent

As I see it, the average thinking man, who contemplates for a moment the difficulties under which labor has carried forward its tasks in the past, would concede the truth of the general statement "every man is entitled to the full social equivalent of what he produces." The problem, however, is to arrive at that figure, and it is in such direction that conciliation and discussion will render their greatest services. Let me illustrate the problem by drawing attention to a finished locomotive as it stands on the rails ready for service. That locomotive is the collective result of the activities of nearly all elements of organized society. The man in the ore beds, the miner of coal and producer of limestone and feldspar, only touch the side of the raw material. The organized efficiency of the blast furnace, the intricate labor of the foundry, the vision of the inventor, all find a meeting place in that construction of mechanical skill. But I have not touched at all upon the interest of the educator of all those along the way who had to do with the labor of production. I have not referred to the minister who looked after the spiritual interests of

(Continued on Page 5)

WATSON BOYS DENIED BAIL

Judge Sutter Remands Slay-ers of Their Father to Jail—Mrs. Watson, and Other Relatives Appear.

TOMBSTONE, May 15.—(Special)—Otto and Fred Watson, charged with killing their father near their home on Saturday, were today denied bail and remanded to jail by Judge Sutter in the superior court.

Application for bail was made by R. N. French, attorney of Douglas, who came to Tombstone this morning accompanied by the mother of the boys and a brother of the dead man, also a brother of Mrs. Watson who came from Alamogordo, N. M., as soon as he heard of the tragedy. The testimony of the two defendants was heard by the court and was practically the same story as told by the elder boy in his confession at Douglas before being taken to jail. Mrs. Watson and also the brother of the slain man corroborated the boys in that the family had been badly treated on many occasions.

After the judge gave his decision on the application, Attorney French stated that he might later make an other application for bail, when he would be able to produce witnesses other than members of the family.

MCUE ADDS TO STRING

RACINE, May 15.—Mattie McCue, Racine's sensational 124 pounder, continued his string of knockouts tonight when he disposed of Jeff O'Connell of Chicago, in the first two minutes of fighting.

Reported attacks by state troops east of Juarez said to be feint, with real intent to capture Monterey.

WILSON SAYS NO TARIFF COMPROMISE

President Flatly Denies Any Change of Attitude on Wool and Sugar Schedules; Stands with Leaders

LIVELY TIF IN SENATE OVER SUGAR

Thomas, of Colorado, Charges Republicans Engineered the Panic of 1893 Through the Banks

WASHINGTON, May 15.—President Wilson came out strongly as a champion of free wool and free sugar in three years as provided for in the tariff bill recently passed by the house. He announced emphatically that he was not considering compromises of any sort and that he stood squarely behind the measure as passed by the house and regarded it as the duty of the democratic majority in the senate to fulfill its platform pledge by enacting the house bill into law.

"I am not the kind," said the president, "who considers compromises when I once take a position. I have taken a stand with the house leaders of the present bill. Enough said. I am not looking for or accepting compromises."

At the time of this statement the senate was protracted in a battle at the end of which an agreement was reached tonight to vote tomorrow on the question of public hearings on the tariff bill.

While the president smilingly let it be known he was expressing no opinion whatever for the hearings, the statement of unqualified support of the house bill is taken generally to mean that Wilson considered that the arguments from special interests on the tariff schedules were closed down when the measure passed the house. It is understood he regards efforts to obtain hearings as a filibustering device.

Correspondents were about to leave the office when the president asked if it was true that reports circulated of compromises on wool and sugar schedules of some kind to be made on the principal schedules in order to satisfy opposition in the senate. The president had been told by friends that some sources were confident in the expectation that a duty will be put on raw wool or that the provision for free sugar after three years will be dropped. The counter-attack these statements he took occasion to make his position clear.

The sugar schedule was again the subject of heated debate, Senator Randall of Louisiana, answering the claims of James, of Kentucky, that the democratic platform warned Louisiana to expect free sugar. Randall submitted records in an effort to show that the party was not committed to free sugar.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, discussed the threats of business depression if the "underwood bill" became a law saying, "no panic in the history of this country was ever caused by an attempt to revise the tariff." The senator aroused the republican side by reading a magazine article in which it is alleged the panic of 1893 was manufactured by banking interests who desired to repeal the Sherman Silver purchase act.

According to the article, circulars were sent out from New York to banks demanding that they retire part of their circulation and call in a large part of their loans with the object of forcing congress to pass the legislation. Senators Norris and Root expressed surprise that such a circular was sent and asked if it had been signed. "I didn't give the name because none appears here," said Senator Thomas in reply to Root. "The Senator knows perhaps better than I do where it came from."

Root said he was surprised the senator from Colorado had made such "absurd" charges, based on a communication apparently unsigned. "The senator from Colorado doesn't have to take instructions from the senator from New York or anybody else," said Thomas. "I do not care whether the senator thinks this absurd or not." Page offered to give \$250 for the name of any Vermont banker who received the circular, declaring that no banker in Vermont ever received it.

Lane came to the assistance of his democratic colleagues, stating he knew a banker who received such a communication. He refused to give the name. As a result of the circular Thomas said, "banks did retire their circulation and did call many loans which laid the basis for the panic."